

THE ONE-LEGGED DWARFS.

ERNEST H. HEINRICH.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Young Philip had just completed his apprenticeship at a horse-shoer's in the city, when he went out into the world to seek his fortune, and, if possible, make a name for himself.

Light-hearted, he started on his road. He had not a penny in his pocket, but he was, nevertheless, as jolly as if he had a large bag filled with golden dollars.

In his knapsack, which hung loosely on his back, he had nothing but a hammer and horse-shoes and a few nails. That was all the capital he boasted of.

"What else do I want for a starter?" he said. "I am young, strong, willing and hopeful. I have no doubt that success will come to me, sooner or later. In the meantime I am not going to worry myself to death about the future."

The next day Philip felt hungry, and as he passed a farm house he went in and asked the farmer whether he had any horses that wanted shoeing.

"Yes, I have," replied the granger. So Philip got a job, and when he had fixed the shoes of all the horses on the farm he got some money and a very good meal for his work. Then he went away again. In the evening he entered a deep forest, and there he threw his knapsack under a tree for a pillow, laid his head down and fell asleep.

On the following morning Philip continued his journey. The road led him deeper and deeper into the wood, and still he saw no end to it. But he followed the road straight ahead. "Everything has an end," he said, "and it is a short lane that does not lead out of the wood."

Suddenly he was startled by a loud shriek. He stopped and listened.

"Hello, stranger, come here and help us!" he heard distinctly sounding through the forest. He looked around, but saw no one. Then again he heard the same words. Now he thought he had caught the direction of the sound, and following it he came at last upon a very curious sight. Three dwarfs sat in a deep hollow, between two enormous big oak trees, he noticed three dwarfs sitting together with a big pipe. As he looked closer he observed that each of them had only one leg.

"What is the matter with you?" asked Philip, who was no more afraid of three one-legged dwarfs than he would have been of three two-legged ones. "You're retorted. Can't you see that we cannot move? Come and cut this rope!"

Philip immediately jumped into the hollow, took his knife from his pocket, and liberated the dwarfs. "Now you are all right, I guess," he said, after he had finished.

"Oh, no; not yet. Can't you see that we cannot walk on one leg? Over there in the oak tree you will find our crutches; please go and get them!" Philip also complied with this request of the little men, and when he handed them their crutches they seemed to be the happiest dwarfs alive.

"You have been very kind to us," the three said, "and we will now give you your reward. Kneel down before us, look down on the ground, and do not move until we bid you to."

Philip knelt very obediently. He was curious to know what they would do with him. However, before he was able to realize what was going to happen, the three dwarfs lifted up their crutches and administered three very severe strokes on the young man's back. No sooner had he felt the blows than he jumped up from his knees, and looking at the three men in a menacing manner, he said: "You ungrateful wretches, now you shall die!"

With these words he rushed at the dwarfs, when all of them cried: "Stop, stop, and let us explain!" "Those three strokes on your back," said one of them, "are our rewards. The stroke from my crutch will make you as weak as a kitten, the stroke from the middle one will make you fire-proof, and the third stroke made you water-proof. In other words, you cannot be wounded, you cannot be burned, and you cannot be drowned."

Philip was much astonished when he heard this. "Why did you not tell me so before? I would have been glad to receive those strokes, I should have much obliged to you. Goodbye. Then he went away, and the one-legged dwarfs departed also.

The following day Philip reached the end of the forest, and after he had walked several miles further he arrived at a large and beautiful city. He soon noticed that there was great excitement in the town, and inquiring for the cause he was told that the king's daughter had been kidnapped. The king had offered half his land to the man who would rescue her, but so far no one had been able to succeed. The young horse-shoer immediately walked up to the castle and asked to see the king. After he had been ushered into the audience chamber he said:

"Dear Royal Highness, I will try to rescue your daughter. Where is she, and what is the reward for her rescue?"

"Young man," replied the king, "your task is not an easy one. My daughter was stolen by a mighty giant who keeps her locked up in an enchanted castle on the top of the mountains. A number of my young courtiers, brave and strong soldiers, departed to rescue her, but all of them perished in the attempt to rescue my child. The giant is tall and strong enough to annihilate a whole army. However, if you will risk your life in the struggle I will make you my son-in-law, and you shall be my daughter's husband."

Philip agreed to the conditions, and immediately left for the enchanted castle in the mountains. No sooner had he arrived there than the giant came. The giant was a huge man, with a beard as long as his arms, and he looked down at Philip with a scornful expression. "You are a brave man, but you are too small to rescue my daughter. I will make you my son-in-law, and you shall be my daughter's husband."

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two, the sword had not the least effect upon Philip. The giant was wonderstruck, and again he gave the young man a peck. This time the sword passed through Philip's body, and he fell on his back, but still he stood there whole, unhurt, and defying the giant as best he might.

The giant was amazed, and grew more furious than ever. In his wrath he took hold of the young man and carried him to a deep pond, throwing him right in the middle. But Philip walked through the water as easily as any other man would walk on the solid ground. When the giant saw that water would not kill the young fellow either, he built a big fire in the yard, and when the flames arose in a pillar, he caught hold of Philip and threw him into the fire.

Philip was not hurt in the least. He was as cool as if he had been in the water. He walked out of the fire as easily as if he had been in the water. He walked out of the fire as easily as if he had been in the water. He walked out of the fire as easily as if he had been in the water.

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Recent statistics show that there has been a decrease in the quantity of tea consumed in the United States, with at the same time a corresponding increase in the consumption of coffee. Statistics also show that, while there are four times as much tea as coffee grown in Great Britain, in the United States eight times more coffee than tea is consumed.

TEA AS IT IS DRUNK.

The tea of commerce is a preparation made from the leaves of the tea plant, known to the botanist as *thea sinensis*. From this species of plant all the different varieties of the commercial product are made. As cultivated, the tea plant is a very ordinary looking bush, averaging four feet in height, and bearing small, dark, glossy leaves. The leaves are picked by hand, and the plucking of the leaves, would attain the dignity of an evergreen tree some 40 feet in height, with a trunk a foot or two in diameter and bearing five or six inches in length. The two chief classes of tea, green and black, are both obtained from the same plant. The differences in color and flavor are due to the differences in the processes of manufacture, the black variety owing its respective qualities chiefly to its being allowed to undergo slight fermentation. Of the two classes, green and black tea are the most common in commerce, under a variety of names. These different varieties vary much in quality and flavor, according to the conditions of soil and climate and the individual skill of the manufacturer. As in all similar matters, high quality depends on the careful carrying out of details, such as the time of picking, length of time in the sun, and the manner of drying.

Three crops of leaves are usually picked from the tea plant, and of these crops the first is the finest and the poorest in quality and flavor. The qualities that the tea drinker wants, though often he cannot describe them himself, are delicacy and fullness of flavor.

And what is called body. As with wines, this body goes with the satisfying property, and without it neither tea nor wine can be considered good. Often you will hear a person say they do not like this or that kind of tea, though he cannot tell why. The reason usually is that in the mixture of varieties, to which almost all commercial teas are subjected, sufficient of the variety strong in body has not been put in.

Tea, like coffee, is not a food, though it is the most important of diet. It probably does not directly aid digestion to any extent, but it creates a feeling of well being and a partial disregard for the minor annoyances of life, causing the mind to rest easier and thus it indirectly aids digestion. For certain it is that an easy mind is a better assistant to digestive processes than even potentia pills. The refreshing and stimulating properties of tea are well known, and these properties render it often very valuable if not resorted to too many times a day. Excessive use of tea leads inevitably to nervous prostration, when there is a tendency in that direction. This and all the other physiological effects of tea are chiefly due to the active principle called theine. The theine is a substance which, if not neutralized by adding cream to the prepared beverage before drinking, constricts or puckers the mouths of the digestive glands, and thus prevents the free passage of their secretions, and thus interfering with digestion. Therefore,

DRINK CREAM.

be it ever so little, in your tea. Or, if you prefer it, you may take the cream separate from the tea; they will mix and have the same effect in the stomach, and, for this neutralization of the tannin, skim milk will do, but cream is better. When milk tea is taken, it should always be followed or preceded with at least a swallow or two of cream or milk.

In consideration of the fact that tons of tea are annually consumed in America, and also in view of the fact that the product is so daily used in every household, the report of a careful examination of 100 samples of tea taken from the general market, may prove interesting. For this purpose 50 different samples of green and black tea of all grades, from 20 cents to \$1 per pound, were analyzed with the following result:

Of the 50 samples of green tea, all but three were found to be adulterated. This adulteration was in the form of a small amount of foreign vegetable matter found in six samples.

Artificial coloring and facing matters found in 51 samples.

Exhausted tea leaves found in eight samples. "Lie tea" found in six samples.

All the foregoing impurities found in six samples.

Of the leaves which were foreign to the tea found in two samples, the varieties identified were those of the willow, poplar, oak, and oak. These are all of native American varieties; that is, they were evidently immature; that is, they were probably plucked while very young. In addition to these, there were leaves of two different species of plants which certainly had no relation to the tea family. They could not be identified, and were probably from some tree native to the United States.

The foreign vegetable matter other than those of the tea plant are annually dried and prepared for purposes of adulteration. The presence of these leaves indicates adulteration of tea in China or Japan, while the presence of the American varieties mentioned is an indication of sophistication in the land of the wooden nutmeg. A number of foreign leaves almost entirely were isolated from the teas examined, but the presence of some of them was detected by microscopic examination of the tea or powder composing the tea used in the adulterative manipulations.

The foreign vegetable matter other than leaves consisted chiefly of stems, wood fibers, grass, chips, etc.

The foreign mineral matters consisted of sand, quartz, iron and kaolin or China clay. These are not to any great extent injurious, but they are worth from practically nothing at all, to a cent or two a pound, so that the selling of them in tea at from 25 to 30 cents per pound is a very profitable speculation.

The artificial coloring and facing matters consisted of kaolin, iron, Prussian blue, black lead, bichromate of potash, indigo and terric. Copper, commonly supposed to be used, was not found.

THE COLORING MATTERS detected, only the bichromate of potash and the Prussian blue could be called poisonous, and they are decidedly so if taken in large quantities. Kaolin, Prussian blue, chemically, ferrocyanide of iron and cyanogen, which is closely related to prussic acid. So that while it has been demonstrated that it is not a thing to be put in tea, it is a thing to be put in tea.

The black lead contained in some samples is not injurious in the quantities present, but, though not generally known, it is a fact that the so-called black lead is not lead at all, but a form of carbon, simply another form of charcoal. It is used in the manufacture of lead pencils, and as a stove polish. Naturally, the carbon does not want any stove polish in its tea, even if its presence does not kill.

This thing of adulteration under the plea that the tea is not pure is a very common article, and it is for the purpose of increasing the profits of the adulterator, not to tickle the palate of the consumer. It is true that the public is somewhat to blame in not wanting a tea, a color possessed by no plant under the sun. And it is to be hoped that the tea is always added in.

FACING MATTERS. Facing matters that certain substances, as black lead, with Prussian blue or indigo, have been used to coat the leaf and give it this artificial metallic hue and later.

The tea plant is a very common article, and it is for the purpose of increasing the profits of the adulterator, not to tickle the palate of the consumer. It is true that the public is somewhat to blame in not wanting a tea, a color possessed by no plant under the sun. And it is to be hoped that the tea is always added in.

THE PIERCE WOLF SPIDER.

A Chicago Man Captures a Rare and Remarkable Insect.

It is not often that a wolf-spider is found in Illinois, and it is not surprising therefore that Mr. M. J. Pierce of Morgan Park, who has been considerably startled the other morning while trimming his lawn to run across one of these ill-favored insects. He quickly recovered from his surprise, however, and soon had the creature safely imprisoned in a bottle. Upon looking up the records it was found that the spider belonged to the Mygaline family, and is dignified with the Latin name *Typhlops*, or wolf-spider.

The specimen in question measured one and one-half inches in length, and its body is covered with a shell-like substance. Its sting is deadly poison. It is a native of Northern Europe, although it is now found in the Mygaline family are found in the warmer climates of America.

Mrs. Merian is authority for the statement that the American Mygaline attacks and kills man, and is as dangerous as far as to drag humming-birds out of their nest and devour them. The wolf-spider is the most ferocious of the Mygaline, which, according to M. J. Pierce, is divided into 36 species. The question is, how did the spider get to Morgan Park? Mr. Trux's theory is that it was in some way brought over by a gang of Italian who recently arrived in this country and are now at work in Morgan Park.

HE OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN RICH.

A Coney Coat Discusses Methuselah's Chance for Making Money.

Not long ago, while about half a dozen farmers were returning home by train from the Perth weekly markets, they talked about how this friend and that friend was in his health; and how much money each of them must have made.

"Ay, but men didn't live early as long as we do," said one of the farmers, "and they didn't die in the Bible times!"

"Eh, man, na," broke in another who had hitherto not spoken.

"An' I was just thinkin' there must be a way of making money, and I was wonderin' if he was anything of a savvy kind of a man."

SPECIAL bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, clocks, brooms, etc., at M. G. Cohen's, 533 Smithfield st.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

The Pennsylvania Lines Will Sell Cheap Tickets.

On September 10, 24 and October 8, 1890, the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip, principal points in the North, West, South, Southwest and South, good returning thirty days from date of sale. For full information apply to Sam'l Moody, D. P. A., 1127 Liberty street.

Notice to G. A. R.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will accept all orders issued by Adjutant General Hastings for transportation to Gettysburg for tickets, whether the order is drawn on this or any other company.

25 Cts. 25 Cts. 50 Cts. 50 Cts.

Fast black hosiery, hosiery, wool hose, 25 cts., 50 cts. and upward.

KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth avenue.

SEE our line of dollar corsets. White, drab, black and old gold.

F. SCHENKEL, 612 Penn. ave.

HARRY ALDEN, formerly of this city, can now be found at W. H. Holmes, Son's Chicago House, No. 264 South Clark street, 120 West street, 264 South Clark st., 264 South Clark st., 264 South Clark st.

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Three crops of leaves are usually picked from the tea plant, and of these crops the first is the finest and the poorest in quality and flavor. The qualities that the tea drinker wants, though often he cannot describe them himself, are delicacy and fullness of flavor.

And what is called body. As with wines, this body goes with the satisfying property, and without it neither tea nor wine can be considered good. Often you will hear a person say they do not like this or that kind of tea, though he cannot tell why. The reason usually is that in the mixture of varieties, to which almost all commercial teas are subjected, sufficient of the variety strong in body has not been put in.

Tea, like coffee, is not a food, though it is the most important of diet. It probably does not directly aid digestion to any extent, but it creates a feeling of well being and a partial disregard for the minor annoyances of life, causing the mind to rest easier and thus it indirectly aids digestion. For certain it is that an easy mind is a better assistant to digestive processes than even potentia pills. The refreshing and stimulating properties of tea are well known, and these properties render it often very valuable if not resorted to too many times a day. Excessive use of tea leads inevitably to nervous prostration, when there is a tendency in that direction. This and all the other physiological effects of tea are chiefly due to the active principle called theine. The theine is a substance which, if not neutralized by adding cream to the prepared beverage before drinking, constricts or puckers the mouths of the digestive glands, and thus prevents the free passage of their secretions, and thus interfering with digestion. Therefore,

DRINK CREAM.

be it ever so little, in your tea. Or, if you prefer it, you may take the cream separate from the tea; they will mix and have the same effect in the stomach, and, for this neutralization of the tannin, skim milk will do, but cream is better. When milk tea is taken, it should always be followed or preceded with at least a swallow or two of cream or milk.

In consideration of the fact that tons of tea are annually consumed in America, and also in view of the fact that the product is so daily used in every household, the report of a careful examination of 100 samples of tea taken from the general market, may prove interesting. For this purpose 50 different samples of green and black tea of all grades, from 20 cents to \$1 per pound, were analyzed with the following result:

Of the 50 samples of green tea, all but three were found to be adulterated. This adulteration was in the form of a small amount of foreign vegetable matter found in six samples.

Artificial coloring and facing matters found in 51 samples.

Exhausted tea leaves found in eight samples. "Lie tea" found in six samples.

All the foregoing impurities found in six samples.